

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1886.

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SWINDLING.—Accounts from Washington confirm the rumor that several Southern and Western railroad companies have combined together and will soon attempt to get through Congress a bill, the result of which will give some one hundred and sixty millions of acres of public lands to said companies. This is independent of the railroad scheme. At this rate the public domain will soon be entirely absorbed by speculators, and the new settler be compelled to pay prices for land three and four times that established by the government. Sixteen millions of acres were given away to railroad speculators last session.

STEAM VS. WATER POWER.—Some years since, one of our correspondents, whose articles on Western and Southern manufactures attracted general attention, gave our readers most of the facts bearing on this subject, and showed, very conclusively, that steam power from coals not over ten cents per bushel was, practically, cheaper than water power. Many persons, however, supposed that the writer was biased by his interest in coal-mines. His opinions seem to be fully sustained by the following article which we copy from the Scientific American:

Various correspondents have made inquiries respecting the relative value of steam and water power, and one asks: "Whether inexhaustible water power or only water sufficient for steam purposes, with an unlimited supply of cheap fuel, are most advantageous to the development of a manufacturing town?" It is not possible to give a satisfactory answer to a general inquiry respecting the comparative advantages of steam and water power, but we have no hesitation in answering the correspondent (in Iowa) from whose letter we have quoted the above extract. An abundance of cheap fuel and steam power, in our opinion, possesses the greatest advantages for manufacturing purposes. Few manufacturing operations can be carried on without fuel, even where there is plenty of water power; therefore, where fuel is scarce and dear, manufacturing cannot be carried on but under a heavy expense.

In giving this opinion, we do not forget that most of our manufacturing towns and villages are indebted for their rise to water power. They are built on rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for driving machinery; but, when they were first established, timber for fuel and buildings were plentiful and cheap in the neighborhoods. It has now become a serious question with manufacturers using water power that their supply of water is becoming more unstable every year, as the forests are cleared off, and in many places where water power was exclusively used a few years ago, and steam power is required during certain portions of the year, on account of a deficient supply of water.

Forests and swamps are perennial feeders of creeks and rivers. As these disappear, and the soil is spread out to the direct rays of the sun, rapid evaporation takes place after falls of rain, and thus it has occurred that many streams once flowing with power for the miller are now only water-worn channels. The ruins of grist and saw-mills are now to be seen on the banks of dry creeks, where forty years ago the merry clatter of the hopper and hum of the saw mingled from morn till night with the song of the rushing waters. But, although this is true respecting a number of places, manufacturers have not decreased in our country, thanks to the power of steam. With a plentiful supply of fuel, steam forms a constant, trusty power for driving machinery, and a steam factory can be created independent of rare natural localities, like water falls. It has thus great natural advantages over water power. It requires 180,000 cubic feet of water per hour on a thirteen feet fall to produce the same effect in machinery that can be obtained with fifty cubic feet of water and 500 lbs of coal by a steam engine.

While the power of water for manufacturing purposes is growing weaker and weaker in our country that of steam is growing stronger and stronger. We have read a statement that in the year 1870 there were only three steam engines in all the United States. Who can count them now? They number tens of thousands. Steam factories can be conducted in or near cities and commercial marts, and thus effect a great saving in transporting raw materials and goods. There are various manufactures, however, which need considerable water to carry on, such as calico printing, bleaching, carpet weaving, woolen-cloth making, &c. The scouring, washing, and drying require much water, but then with steam such factories can be heated, the goods boiled and dried, and, taking the expense of keeping down the water wheels in repair, we are of opinion that steam power, when fuel is so cheap, is to be preferred in nearly every case to water power.

At any rate, there can be no doubt that steam factories must increase in or near our coal regions, and ultimately these will become the great seats of American manufactures, just as the coal regions in England have become the centres of manufactures in that country. And as we have the largest coal fields in the world, and these scarcely touched by the tool of the miner, it makes us hold our breath to contemplate the vast manufacturing power—the hundreds of Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow—that will yet arise in our country and make it (on account of its cheap fuel) the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe.

There is no higher authority on this subject than the Scientific American, and the facts and views it expresses above should be impressed on the minds of our citizens who have any doubts of our capacity to become an important manufacturing city, when we have an inexhaustible supply of power within three hours' distance and which can be easily reached by an expenditure perfectly insignificant when compared with the results.

The following article from the Evansville Journal is to the point in question:

COAL IS KING.—Labor and commerce now yield to its control, and the comforts and smiles of the domestic fireside come and depart with its presence or absence. Steam moves the world, and coal gives steam its strength. The forces of the commercial and mechanical world are in its coal beds, and they will remain the seats of its power till the lightning is harnessed to the car of commerce and the engine made to propel them.

After the experience of this year, no place can confidently be adopted as a seat of manufactures and mechanical labor that has not a certain and uninterrupted connection with a coal mine, and those places only that have such a resource can for the future expect to become great manufacturing emporiums. Louisville, Cincinnati, and other towns, now deprived of fuel by the peculiarities of this season, will suffer, not only by the suspension of labor and the interruption of business for the time, but the injury will be permanent and will have an important influence on their future growth. If they cannot find some access to a constant supply of cheap fuel, those who are seeking locations for workshops and factories will pass by them, whatever other advantages they possess, to those places that have this source of all industrial power.

To get an idea how rapidly coal has increased in importance, and of its future influence, from its past advancement to power, we should recall the fact, that, in 1819, only thirty-seven years ago, the first cargo of coal, of only forty tons, passed down the Lehigh Valley, drawn by one horse, and navigated by the owner, and a boy. With much difficulty a purchaser was found, and the owner "cordoned" his boat up the river to the mouth of the canal, and returned home discouraged with the enterprise. This was the beginning of the Lehigh coal business, then the first, but now only one of the avenues of the immense trade in Pennsylvania. A capacious canal and a double-track railroad are now insufficient, through this valley, to transport the quantities of coal that are pressed upon them. There are now ten or twelve outlets of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, one of which is delivering at tide-water from 25,000 to 125,000 bushels per day, or from 7,500,000 to 37,500,000 bushels annually, which, when multiplied by the number of avenues occupied in the transportation, give quantities difficult to grasp. This is the result of less than forty years'

progress, and the ratio of increase still continues the same; and more than half, probably two-thirds, of this enormous quantity of fuel is used for motive power.

"OFFICIAL" INFORMATION ABOUT KANSAS.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commanding the military department of the West, writes to the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., that order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their sway in Kansas. The border ruffians having been quieted, the troops in the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of infantry, who are to remain and guard the State prisoners, are henceforth to devote themselves to making preparations for a campaign against the Cheyennes Indians in the spring. The winter in Kansas has commenced with severity much earlier than usual.

The New York Times company have made a handsome speculation out of the Brick Church property on Nassau street. They bought it about a year since for two hundred thousand dollars, and the government has now decided to purchase it of them for a postoffice site for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The contracts for making and laying down the telegraphic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland have been concluded. It is believed that the line will be in operation by the 4th of July next.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. The authorized strength of the Army is 17,894; the actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of enlistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offered to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unfitness, was 5,594. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges, and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with the Cheyennes. The Secretary suggests the propriety of removing the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservations on the Indian States lands north of the Red River, which would greatly reduce the expense for keeping them in subjection by rendering the maintenance of so many military posts unnecessary.

It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and would be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people if occasion required.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians, General Harney commanding the military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western frontiers, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged. The expenses at present are enormous, without any corresponding benefit to the country or frontier.

Instead of dispersing the troops to form small garrisons at numerous posts, where we only exhibit our weakness to the savage foe, the Secretary suggests that within the fertile regions a few points accessible by steamboats or railways should be selected, at which large garrisons should be maintained, and from which strong detachments should annually be sent out into the Indian country, during the season when grass will suffice for the support of draft and burden.

If sufficient garrisons were kept at all the posts now established for the purpose of making expeditions at any time among the neighboring tribes, it is not believed they would be equally effective with marching detachments of the same numerical strength. Their position would be known, their preparations for taking the field observed. The instruction and discipline in quarters would be inferior to that of large garrisons, and the capacity of troops suddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced marches of pursuit would be less than that of men trained by long marches and frequent bivouacs to bear fatigue and protect themselves against exposure incident to service in the field.

Under the new policy suggested, the troops would be comfortably quartered in the midst of civilization. Their summer campaign would be the field-practice of their profession, the temporary dangers and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life, with a prospect of return to the comforts, association, and means of instruction of a large garrison at a well-established post at a given time.

It is believed that such an arrangement would make the service attractive to persons of military spirit, and that the efficiency of the troops would be increased proportionately as the expense of supporting them would be diminished.

The occupation of Algeria by the French is cited as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an instance of the practical working of a system similar to that proposed. A critical examination of this proposed radical change in our army distributions is invited, and legislation to carry it into effect is suggested.

The sea-coast fortifications are progressing, but there is much yet to be done before many of the most important will be efficient. The fortifications for harbor defense are held to be less than that of men required to make the failure of formidable naval armaments against fortified places in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as showing conclusively that properly constructed fortifications are a sure reliance against the most formidable fleets. The report urges the importance of completing the fortifications in progress, and of making liberal appropriations for new ones. Time is necessary to make them efficient, and it ought to be done while the country is in a state of peace, because it cannot be done hastily except at increased expense, and then not reliably.

The Secretary asks a law for liberal appropriations for armaments for new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of supplies of ammunition. At the present rate of appropriations by Congress, it would require forty years to supply each mounted piece at a fort with a hundred rounds of ammunition; but, as many needed fortifications will, doubtless, be built within that period, at its end our armament, probably, would not be more complete than now.

It requires no argument to show that fortifications without guns are worse than useless.

The report recommends the substitution of wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages; asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions covering channels, guns of large calibre, to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

In order to supply our field artillery and increase the range and power of that arm, preparations are in progress for a trial by the light artillery companies of four batteries of light 12-pounders, to be substituted for the present 6-pound batteries.

The Secretary renews his recommendation for the establishment of a national foundry for casting guns.

The operations of the national armories have been restricted to the completion of new models for small arms, and the alteration of old models to the long-range rifle arms, and to the preparations requisite for the exclusive manufacture of the adopted new model, which is a rifle arm, such as is commonly called the Minie rifle, with an improvement of the lock after Maynard's plan. The alteration of the common flint-lock to the self-priming has been effected to a limited extent. The report recommends the alteration to this model of all the old arms of the United States, including those distributed to the States. There are, also, other upwards of half a million, and the alteration recommended is absolutely necessary, to prepare the country to meet any sudden emergency. It also recommends a law providing for a better system of accountability for arms furnished by the General Government to the States.

The breech-loading arms have not been tested, the inventors failing to supply specimens for experiment. The subject of ordnance is treated at length.

The arsenals of Watervliet, N. Y., and Fayetteville, N. C., are recommended to be used for arsenals of construction, for which an extension of the buildings is required.

The officers of the Crimean Commission visited

the scenes of operation in Russia, and many military establishments in England, France, Prussia, and Austria. In Russia they were received with the most courteous liberality, and every facility extended. They did not obtain access to places actually besieged, but they were permitted to examine the extensive and interesting fortifications of Cronstadt, before which the allied fleet was then lying. At St. Petersburg and Moscow they visited the camp, barracks, military schools, hospitals, and arsenals. At Warsaw they had an opportunity of seeing fortifications constructed on the modern system of the Russian engineers, who have acquired celebrity in the skill and energy displayed in the protracted defense of Sebastopol.

The English government, trusting to the honor of the officers, freely permitted the Commission to visit their camp in the Crimea; but the French refused it, except on conditions which would have defeated the very object of the Commission. The fortifications of Sebastopol, as left after the late assault, were examined. The manner of taking care of the sick and wounded also came under their observation. The report of the Commission will be furnished probably before the close of the session of Congress.

The usual notice is taken of the Academy, and numerous suggestions made for its greater efficiency. For details reference is made to the report of the Board of Visitors. The military roads in the several Territories have been prosecuted with vigor, and several of them completed.

The subject of a Pacific railroad is elaborated, and reference made to sundry surveys and explorations. The railroad from San Jose to San Francisco is estimated to cost twenty millions. The Southern road is estimated at forty-four thousand dollars per mile. If the final terminus of the Pacific road is to be San Francisco, the route through the Gorge of the Rio San Pedro is probable, that to San Diego, since the former port is one hundred miles nearer San Francisco.

The great number of resignations in the army shows the necessity for an increase of pay. It evidences a policy injurious to professional pride, while the hard service and frontier stations of the officers require of them sacrifices which no other officers of the government are called upon to make. The expense of living has been greatly augmented, and the pay is about the same as it was fifty years ago. It is bad economy, the report continues, to drive the active and intelligent from the service which they adorn.

The legislation which has created special corps or departments, composed of officers, whose duties do not involve the command of troops, has given rise to much trouble and confusion. Brevet rank is condemned.

The existing abuse in the discharge from the army of persons who, having been represented to the recruiting officer as being of mature age, had, after enlistment and transportation to distant posts, brought forward sufficient evidence to require their discharge, is strongly condemned and a remedy suggested.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| Counties. | Republican. | Democratic. | Counties. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Albemarle..... | 717 | 452 | Lincoln..... | 434 | 264 |
| Alexander..... | 314 | 322 | Madison..... | 514 | 238 |
| Anson..... | 311 | 725 | Martins..... | 480 | 392 |
| Ashe..... | 501 | 481 | Mecklenburg..... | 725 | 311 |
| Burke..... | 378 | 311 | Melbourne..... | 390 | 274 |
| Camden..... | 778 | 721 | Monroe..... | 440 | 499 |
| Catawba..... | 654 | 721 | Murphy..... | 430 | 392 |
| Cherokee..... | 433 | 511 | Nash..... | 347 | 508 |
| Chatham..... | 525 | 725 | New Hanover..... | 1031 | 573 |
| Cleveland..... | 736 | 721 | Northampton..... | 491 | 466 |
| Columbus..... | 413 | 392 | Onslow..... | 593 | 145 |
| Crawford..... | 565 | 473 | Orange..... | 747 | 747 |
| Dalhart..... | 157 | 721 | Polk..... | 296 | 52 |
| Dawson..... | 423 | 213 | Putnam..... | 254 | 346 |
| DeWitt..... | 89 | 474 | Rockingham..... | 730 | 570 |
| Durham..... | 433 | 392 | Salem..... | 443 | 279 |
| Edgecombe..... | 443 | 522 | Swain..... | 156 | 124 |
| Fayette..... | 917 | 712 | Talbot..... | 673 | 966 |
| Gaston..... | 791 | 721 | Tarboro..... | 181 | 259 |
| Guilford..... | 791 | 721 | Wayne..... | 779 | 815 |
| Haywood..... | 378 | 311 | Washington..... | 576 | 112 |
| Henderson..... | 378 | 311 | Wilkes..... | 336 | 1025 |
| Hertford..... | 736 | 721 | Wilmington..... | 171 | 590 |
| Johnston..... | 1173 | 117 | Yadkin..... | 493 | 694 |
| Lincoln..... | 434 | 264 | Yamhill..... | 516 | 392 |
| Madison..... | 514 | 238 | | | |
| Martins..... | 480 | 392 | | | |
| Mecklenburg..... | 725 | 311 | | | |
| Melbourne..... | 390 | 274 | | | |
| Monroe..... | 440 | 499 | | | |
| Murphy..... | 430 | 392 | | | |
| Nash..... | 347 | 508 | | | |
| New Hanover..... | 1031 | 573 | | | |
| Northampton..... | 491 | 466 | | | |
| Onslow..... | 593 | 145 | | | |
| Orange..... | 747 | 747 | | | |
| Polk..... | 296 | 52 | | | |
| Putnam..... | 254 | 346 | | | |
| Rockingham..... | 730 | 570 | | | |
| Salem..... | 443 | 279 | | | |
| Swain..... | 156 | 124 | | | |
| Talbot..... | 673 | 966 | | | |
| Tarboro..... | 181 | 259 | | | |
| Wayne..... | 779 | 815 | | | |
| Washington..... | 576 | 112 | | | |
| Wilkes..... | 336 | 1025 | | | |
| Wilmington..... | 171 | 590 | | | |
| Yadkin..... | 493 | 694 | | | |
| Yamhill..... | 516 | 392 | | | |

SUSPENSION OF JACOB LITTLE & CO.—Wall street was yesterday thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jacob Little, the great bear of the stock board in this city, and that also of Henshaw & Son, of Boston, in the aggregate for the sum of at least ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Little announced personally at the board in the morning his inability to meet his engagements, but offered to complete all his outstanding contracts by paying up his differences at the day's quotations. He understood that his creditors will, almost without exception, come into the proposed arrangement. The outstanding contracts are to enormous amounts.

It seems that Mr. Little was largely short in stocks, chiefly in Western railroad shares, probably including a considerable amount of Erie. There were many rumors regarding the amount he had sold, some of which were no doubt exaggerated. The probability is that the number of shares which he had sold, short or on time, amounted to about 100,000 or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle his contracts at the prices of stocks yesterday, but announced that should this proposition be declined, and stocks should continue to advance, that he would be unable to fulfill his engagements. We learn that some of his largest creditors needed to his proposition, while others did not decide how they would treat their constituents. It is likely all will come into the measure when it is considered that Mr. Little has always shown great liberality toward others over whom he had gained a similar advantage, and was generally willing to accept any differences they were able to pay.

The intelligence from England by the steamer of the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the rise in Consols has had its effect on American operators, and raised the price of stocks at a jump. In this state of things, Mr. Little doubtless foresaw his utter inability to go on, and to stand a still longer time. The consequence of this will be more distinctly seen in a day or two, and involvements of other parties, who based their own operations on the contracts of Mr. Little, must also be extensive and heavy. At the second board, stocks went up to Thursday's prices, and there are many reasons why such a result would be struggled for by those who are to deliver at the present rates. When the hypochondriac stocks are, however, resorted to by the lenders of money in the street—who hold them as security—we shall probably then see a considerable decline. The great bear of the market for a time as a purchaser, the supply will exceed the demand.

In 1853 Mr. Little found himself in very much the same predicament, and settled his differences by his notes having six, twelve, and eighteen months to run. These were taken up before maturity, and probably the same measures will be resorted to on this occasion. His losses are estimated at about one million of dollars, but his friends appear confident he will be able to respond, whatever the sum may be. All these time bargains, as our readers are doubtless aware, are strictly illegal. Their security is that only of the contracting parties. It is understood that Mr. Little conducted his ordinary operations yesterday, notwithstanding his suspension, and probably in a fortnight's time the whole affair will blow over. Nothing but the final conflagration will put an end to Wall street speculations and Wall street swindles. An ordinary earthquake would not trouble the operators at all. The failure in this city was that of a bear—that in Boston of a bull.

N. Y. Herald, Saturday.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Theo. Bottomley, Dec. 8, Mr. ALBERT L. WILSON, of Ohio, to Miss ANSELMA FENNEL, of this city.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Fester, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors, R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

Dog Lost.
STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., a Liver-colored Speckled POINTER SLUT, had on a chain collar, with my name engraved thereon. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. B. P. SMART, 25 1/2 St. Second street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

THE BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 3-Ply, and all other grades, WITH A FULL STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, All offered at PRIME COST BY Bent & Duval, Main Street.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unprecedented demand made upon us from the first announcement offering our entire stock of goods, we have still a very large and general assortment of the above enumerated Goods on hand, and as our Mr. Bent retires from business on the 1st of January, we shall until that date continue our sale of goods at a deduction from the cost price of very many Goods out of season. Our stock of Goods was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now being at first cost, affords an opportunity to purchasers of fine Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., seldom met with.

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Flannels in every variety; Checks, Tickings, Sheetings; Hosiery, Gloves, and Comforts; Coshies, Robes, and Cashmeres; Jeans, Linsey, and Filled Cloth; De Laines, Merinos, and Cashmeres; Blankets and Counterpanes; Embroideries of every description; Mourning Goods of all kinds; Plain and Fancy Silks, &c., &c.

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Just received by express and for sale by CRUM & WELCH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New \$250 Pianos.
We have for sale several fine 6 1/2 octave Pianos, with full iron frame, round corners, rosewood cases, fancy desks, &c., warranted in every respect. Price \$250. BRAINARD BROTHERS, 71 Fourth st., near Main.

Recently Published Sheet Music.
All the gems from the Operas of "Il Trovatore," "Verdi," and "Traviata" (Verdi's condemned opera), for Piano and Guitar, to be had at BRAINARD'S Music Store, 71 Fourth st., near Main.

New Books.—New Books!
AT A. DAVIDSON'S.

ANNALS of the American Pulpit, or Commentary on the Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of Various Denominations, by William B. Sprague, D. D. 3 vols. Price \$1.

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Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

Fancy Furs.
The largest, finest, and cheapest stock of Ladies' Mince, and Children's Fancy Furs is to be found at the establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' YOUTHS' and GENTS' FELT HATS.—Some of the newest, beautiful, and cheap, just received and for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

MOLESKIN CAPS and BLACK BEAVER HATS, of the Louisville fall style, of very superior make and extra fine quality, ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

NEW BOOKS.
ORIENTAL Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria, by J. W. De Forest. Price 90 cents.

Art and Scenery in Europe, with other papers; being chiefly fragments from the Portfolio of the late Horace Binney Wallace, Esq. Price \$1.

Paul Fane, or Parts of a Life Else Untold, a Novel, by N. P. Willis. Price \$1.

True and I, by George William Curtis. Price \$1.

The Golden Dragon, or Up and Down the Irrawaddi; being Passages of Adventure in the Burmah Empire. Price \$1.

The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Meers. Price \$1.

Morgan Horse, a Premium Essay on the American Breed of Horses, by D. C. Loder. Price \$1.

The Suffrage System, or Meditations on the Last Days of Christ, by Fred. W. Krummacker, D. D. Price \$1.

These, together with all the late works of the day,

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds are more thoroughly killed out. Insects that burrough deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frost. These considerations are enough, we think, to recommend plowing all heavy soils in autumn, where it can be done without serious neglect in the sowing and threshing of crops already grown. Light dry, sandy soils do not

PINE WATCHES:
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